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In this issue :

SUCCESS AND FORCE OF PEOPLE'S WAR

(at Regional Level in Socialist North Viet Nam)

by General VIO NGUYEN GIAP

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South Viet Nam

AUGUST 11 PLAF SIMULTANEOUS OVERNIGHT ATTACKS

- OVER 200 ENEMY BASES AND POSITIONS THROUGHOUT SOUTH VIET NAM ASSAULTED, CHIEFLY ON SAIGON, DA NANG AND HUE FRONTS.
- INITIAL BATTLE-COUNT OF THE FIRST DAY: Thousands of Enemy Casualties (1,500 in Hon Quan Region), 5 US Battalions and 3 US Companies, a Puppet Battalion, 3 Companies and a Regimental CP Wiped Out, Many Positions Stormed, over 100 Military Vehicles (300 near Hon Quan) Put out of Commission, a Huge Stock of Fuel Burnt.
- IN THE MEKONG DELTA, PATRIOTIC OFFICERS IN THE PUPPET ARMY TOOK AN ARTILLERY POSITION AND BOMBARDED THE ENEMY TARGETS.

On the Path of the August Revolution

Twenty-four years ago, in August 1945 when Summer was coming to a close, a struggle was launched by our people, with feats which heralded a "new spring" in their multimillenary existence.

In the process of their long history, our people had won brilliant successes over the aggressor but none of them had had such a deep significance as the August 1945 Revolution and the founding of the DRVN. Not only did the latter put an end to nearly a century of foreign domination, but they also ushered a regime of harsh oppression and exploitation. From slaves under the invaders' iron heels tens of millions of men and women became masters of their country and

of their destiny for the power established in those days belonged to the workers, peasants and other sections of the toiling people, to all patriotic and democratic forces rallied within the Unified National Front under the leadership of the working class.

In the past, whenever the Fatherland was in danger, our people, all to a man, rose against the aggressor. Fighting for decades and making the greatest sacrifices, they succeeded at last in casting off the foreign yoke. But each time, the fruits of their victories were robbed: once the aggressor driven out, they fell again under the rule of local lords without any hope of getting out of their predicament.

(Continued page 2)

VNANDPF Delegation Led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao To Visit North Viet Nam

A delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces will soon visit North Viet Nam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front.

It will be led by Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and Vice-President of the Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Its two deputy-heads will be Superior Honze THICH DON HAU, former chief representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Van Hanh Section),

and Engineer LAM VAN TET, patriotic personality. Both are Vice Chairmen of the Central Committee of the VNANDPF and members of the Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Delegation will also include: Prof. LE VAN GIAP, Chairman of the Saigon - Cho Lon - Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF and member of the Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government;

— Prof. Doctor LE VAN HAO, Chairman of the Hue Committee of the VNANDPF, and Chairman

(Continued page 2)

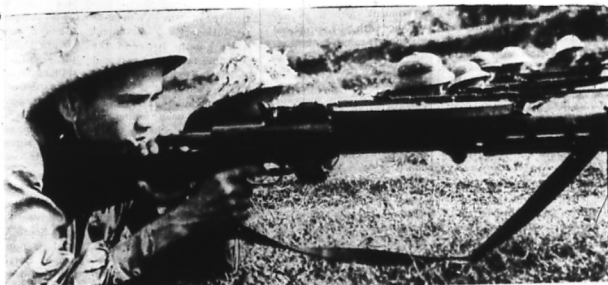
Between August 5, 1964
and August 16, 1969

3,316

US AIRCRAFT DOWNED
IN NORTH VIET NAM

★ ★ ★

A hero-unit: the militia of village T,
Ha Tinh province.



H EAD of the DRVN Delegation Nuan Thuy pointed out at the 30th plenary session of the Paris Conference that the lack of progress in the 30 sessions of the Conference was solely to be blamed on the obstinacy of Washington in the two fundamental issues: withdrawal of US and satellite troops, and enforcement of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

Mr. Nuan Thuy recalled that in its top-level overall session, the NLF had reasserted the unshakable principle of unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops, whereas the American side did not cease pressing the "mutual trust withdrawal" claim in the hope of prolonging US military occupation.

sacrifices in human lives and financial burdens to be imposed upon the American people.

At the same session, Mr. Nguyen Van Tien, deputy-head of the Delegation of the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government, also pointed to the responsibility of the US Government for the delay in the achievement of a Viet Nam settlement. He denounced the inhuman crimes committed by the US Expeditionary Corps in South Viet Nam, including "mopping-up" operations, 1932 wanton bombings, use of 6 and 7-ton bombs, noxious gases and poisons, etc. Referring to the US decision to withdraw from South Viet Nam in 25,000 GIs, the RVSNPR delegate produced

VNANDPF DELEGATION LED BY LAWYER TRINH DINH THAO TO VISIT NORTH VIET NAM

(Continued from page 1)

of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Thua Thien-Hue.

— **Mrs NGUYEN DINH CHI**, Vice-Chairman of the Hue Committee of the DRVNPR, member of the DRVNPR Provisional Revolutionary Government, and Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of Thua Thien-Hue.

— **Mrs LIEN HOA NGO**

THI PHU, member of the Saigon-Chao Loe-Gia Dong Committee of the VNANDPF; and

— **Mr DUONG VAN CHIEN**, chief of the Secretariat of the VNANDPF Central Committee. Greeting the forthcoming visit of the VNANDPF delegation, Nhan Dan daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, stressed the important part played by the VNANDPF in the

present struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression, which struggle is marked by a deep spirit of Great National Unity for National Salvation. The Nhan Dan editorial emphasized that this visit, so long awaited by the North Vietnamese people, will further strengthen the unity of the entire nation and resolve to fight and to defeat the Yankee imperialists and their Saigon stooges.

ON THE PATH OF THE AUGUST REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

Things were not the same after the August 1945 Revolution and the establishment of the DRVN, the first people's democratic state in our history. Right from the outset, inspired by the Political Theses elaborated in 1930 by the Indochinese Communist Party — now the Viet Nam Workers' Party — and by the Political Program adopted in 1941 by the Viet Nam Independence League (Viet Minh), the people's power effected democratic and social reforms which were carried on in the anti-colonialist war in the liberated areas in the North as well as in the South. They wrought far-reaching changes in the Vietnamese social fabric, which grew deeper, since North Viet Nam, after a complete liberation, has embarked on socialist construction. Since then, the revolutionary heroism of our people has been enhanced by a new content — the love for socialism — in addition to the attachment to the native land which everybody entertains in his heart of hearts, to the conscience that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and to the pride of belonging to a nation with a glorious past. Needless to look elsewhere for the secret of the vigor, persistence and continuity of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement which got the better of the Japanese fascists in 1945 and of the French colonialist invaders aided by the American imperialists in 1954, and which has been foiling all the aggressive schemes of the latter, since 1954.

the figure given by Senator Albert Gore and those admitted by the US Communist in Saigon, to show that while pulling out those soldiers whose stay period in Viet Nam had expired the US government replaced them with other troops, and therefore the total US troops strength far increased.

He argued that the formation of a provisional coalition government and the holding of elections were inseparable. Free and democratic general elections were inconceivable without the existence of a provisional coalition government, since only such a government, formed in accordance with the DRVNPR, could give the guarantee of representativeness and is invested with the required competence to conduct fair and democratic elections, so as to ensure to all strata of the South Vietnamese people the right to make their choice without outside pressure or coercion.

The PRG negotiator concluded his statement by reaffirming the South Vietnamese people's resolve to carry on the struggle until genuine independence and peace have been achieved.

masses, is the establishment of the National Unified Front, the storage of strength in all fields and the combined utilization of political action and armed struggle which led to the general insurrection staged at the most favorable opportunity to overthrow the reactionary power, shatter the colonial and feudal yoke and set up the people's power.

The experiences of the August Revolution were most useful to our people in their confrontation with the French colonialists as well as in the present one with the American imperialists.

It is with the people's war that the armed forces and people of North Viet Nam frustrated the war of destruction of the US and forced it into an unconditional bombing halt in the DRVN and to the Conference table in Paris.

It is by uniting more and more closely, by gathering strength in every respect, that the South Viet Nam people, led by the National Front for Liberation, defeated the "special war" and the first stage of the "local war." Since last spring waves of general attacks and uprisings have been sweeping the US puppet army and US satellite troops into a more and more disastrous defensive position. The all-sided successes achieved by the South Viet Nam people — military, political and diplomatic — ended in the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, an event of paramount significance foreboding their final victory.

Though their final failure is left in no doubt, the American imperialists have not given up their views upon South Viet Nam. The trial is not over for our people. But, in a spirit which presided over the victory of

the August 1945 Revolution, "our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on step up the resistance and with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of US troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration in order to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country." (President Ho Chi Minh's appeal of July 20, 1960). Victory is ours, undeniably.

"P I O U S remembrance of the past, faith in the coming year," said a poet profoundly attached to his native land. The faith of our people is based on the age-old traditional heroism and indomitable spirit of which the August 1945 Revolution, for all its glory, was but an episode. It is also based on a triumph which took shape in the anti-French war and has since been gradually corroborated by facts, that is at the present juncture, even a country, not large in population and size, economically little developed, but closely united and fighting resolutely along a judicious line, can completely outwit any enemy, be it US imperialism.

It is with this faith and the resolve to work with might and main to bring final victory nearer, to fulfill to his best his nationalist and internationalist duty, to prove to be worthy of the elevated post of Fatherland that every Vietnamese man or woman, old or young, in the North or in the South, is commemorating these days the 24th anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

When they reached the place about 100 kilometers away, a large crowd had already gathered there, looking for the downed pilot.

Pointing at a bush, somebody shouted: "The Pirate's

NEW BATCH OF PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES "HERO-UNITS" AND HEROES

O N June last, referring to a decision of the Standing Committee of the DRVN National Assembly, President Ho Chi Minh signed an order conferring the title of "Hero Unit" on 17 units and "Hero" on 12 officers and members of the people's armed forces.

Following the 4th Heroes and Emulation Fighters' Congress held at the beginning of 1967, the new batch of "hero units" and heroes spills out the revolutionary heroism of the North Viet Nam people's armed forces in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation.

The 17 newly cited units are: three AA defence units, a missile unit, an artillery unit, an army unit garrisoned on an island, two air force units, three lorry transport units, two sappers' units, three rural people's militia units, and a self-defence unit at a landing stage. The 12 officers and soldiers made "people's armed forces heroes" are three fighter pilots, two AA gunners, a missile operator, a lorry driver, a boatman, an army sapper, an army surgeon, a technician of the armament department, and a people's militia girl.

Each unit or armyman awarded possesses its own particular features but all of

them, either belonging to such and such an army, coming from such and such area or locality, or assuming such and such responsibility in different conditions, are common to the fighters of Viet Nam People's Army: "Our army is faithful to the Party and devoted to the people; it carries through all its tasks, overcomes all difficulties and is capable of defeating any enemy."

Following are the main points in the glorious exploits of some of the units and individuals newly decorated Hero Units and Heroes:

The Hong Linh anti-aircraft unit:

It has shot down 177 US aircraft of various types, including a F-104 swing-wing plane and in co-ordination with other units grounded 79 US aircraft.

The Missile Battalion 64: It has blasted to pieces 40 US aircraft. On many occasions it knocked out of the skies a whole flight of US aircraft and once won two battles in a single day.

The army unit on Hon Me Island: It has beaten off 800 US air and naval attacks, shooting down 27 US aircraft and setting ablaze two enemy warships.

The 3rd Company of the People's Air Force:

"Hiding there!" Militiamen promptly waded in. A moment later, Mother Hien, lives in Nghia Ninh county, Quang Binh province.

When "US aircraft started bombing her village, the frail 70-year-old woman was right and into staying all day and night in her shelter. In the daytime, when her children and grand children were out working on the fields, she was so scared that she could not come out to prepare the meals, and the armymen who were billeted in her house had to do the job for her.

One day, as she sat in her shelter, she sang out all around: "It's falling! It's falling!" The noise, mingled with the sounds of her steps, stirred her and she peeped her head out to see what was happening.

Just then, an armyman came in and said: "Mother, come and see the US plane crash!" She staggered out of the shelter. Looking up, she saw a ball of fire streaking down the sky and a red parachute descending slowly. Everybody, including many children, was running at top speed in the direction of the plane. "Catch him! Catch him!" Without knowing why, Mother Hien, too, ran with her son-in-law.

When they reached the place about 100 kilometers away, a large crowd had already gathered there, looking for the downed pilot.

It has recorded many outstanding exploits. Once the company successfully fought a battle engaged by an enemy force eight times bigger in numbers. Once it scored two wins in a single day.

The militia unit of village 12, in Vinh Linh area:

While carrying out satellite factories its production and civil defence jobs, the unit downed 4 US aircraft with infantry weapons and in co-ordination with other armed forces brought down 9 others, and captured 4 US air pirates.

Pham Thanh Ngan: 33, captain, fighter-pilot of the People's Air Force. He and his units have shot down 10 US aircraft. He alone has been responsible for 8 kills.

Bui Xuan Chien: 35, corporal, commander of an A-A gun crew. During the first three years of his service, Chien fought nearly 300 battles. Calm, courageous and ready to sacrifice himself, he has many times saved ammunition from being burnt out.

Tran Cong Nhon: 33, sergeant-major, army truck driver. For nearly four years, though operating on roads frequently raided by enemy planes he always managed to get through his lorry and freight. He has driven his car 155,000 kilometers without an accident and 300 days per year on an average.

A wounded fighter was sitting there, his head bent, and his eyes closed. From his nose, she tore up her handkerchief, tucked a piece of it into his nose, then carried him to the back of the house, medical station. The man was big and tall, but Mother Hien did not feel his weight. As blood from his wounds soaked her clothes, Mother Hien quickened her pace.

Back to the battlefield she helped the gunners collect a hundred of shells scattered all around. As ammunition was running low, and the militiamen were out of defence works, she asked to go and bring more shells to the unit. Ignoring the scorching sun and enemy planes, she made five trips, carrying each time 32 kilograms of shells to bullets slung to her shoulder, and one as fast as her legs could carry her to the battlefield.

As there was one gunner less in the unit, she asked to serve as loader. While operating, she watched carefully how the crew manned the gun. Because of the bursts of louds and shells, she became hard of hearing, but her eyes remained keen. Mother Hien told the fighters how much she wished to sit on the gun platform in lieu of the wounded soldier and fire just one shot at the enemy with her own hands, to avenge those who had fallen victims to the bombing and strafing.

Hearing her request, the political commissar smiled, and ordered the gunners to show her how to handle the gun. She sat on the platform and a gunner helped her turn the gun barrel, training it to the direction of an oncoming plane. The brisk fire that rained down on the village, "flight of four jet fighters."

Mother Hien was so happy and proud that she felt no hunger at all, although that day she was too busy to think of her own needs. For the first time in her life, she felt the pride of someone who takes part in actual fighting, against the aggressors.

From then on, Mother Hien displayed ever more zeal in all her assignments. She daily loaded the batteries and brought the gunners hot tea. On some days, she told the young women in the village to supply the fighters with boiled cassava roots and groundnuts, on others to wipe lanterns and sugar cans, a substitutes for their rice which had been sprinkled with earth and dust raised by the bullets.

Mother Hien's home often looked like a first-aid station where wounded and sick armymen were nursed and taken back to health. She gave them new-laid eggs, rice bannans and other products from her orchard. Once she set all night unmixing the armyman's rice in which she happened to find many little pebbles.

Truong Thi Khue: 23, deputy head of a village militia. Native of a village exposed to violent attacks from US Air Force and Navy, she has resourcefully and courageously fought over two battles while mobilizing villagers to carry out satisfactorily production and build their into a fortress village.



An artillery unit on the march

She told the fighters to take any amount of vegetables they needed from her kitchen garden for their soup. She even donated hundreds of bannans to the soldiers to make bannan chutney.

Last Autumn-Winter, in spite of her age, Mother Hien voluntarily contributed 1200 bannans to her co-operative, raised a couple of pigs, prepared 500 kilograms of marmalade, and sold to the village buying and selling group a 50-bike load. Once she offered to lend the provincial authorities 300 kilos of rice to meet an emergency need of the front. Instead of rice which is the staple food of the Vietnamese, she voluntarily ate more namplams and sweet potatoes.

Asked why she dared sit on a gun platform and fire at American outposts, she replied: "The American aggressors are very cruel. If we don't fire at them, they'll kill all of us."

"You are very old, why don't you take a rest?" she was asked.

She replied: "The Americans take no rest in their war of aggression against us. Why should we in our fight?"

Nguyen Thi Hien was affectionately nicknamed "Mother Gunner" by the armymen. At the recent Congress of Emulation Fighters in Quang Binh, she was cited as one of the most advanced examples of the "Two Good" (good production, good fighting) emulation movement in the province.

International Day of Solidarity

with Afro-American People (August 18, 1969)

A Powder Keg
inside the US

THE American rulers always brag of the US as "the most civilized country in the world" and a "Welfare State," but the truth is that its 22-million Black population (about 11% of the total) who have created considerable material and cultural wealth, are most exploited and worst people.

180 years after the coming into force of the American Constitution, one hundred years after the promulgation by President Abraham Lincoln of the law to emancipate the Black people and four years after the enacting of Johnson's law on civil rights (August 6, 1968), the Afro-Americans still live a wretched and humiliating life, in many ways worse than in the previous centuries. Tens of thousands of Black youths have been sent to Viet Nam to die a senseless death. They make up only 11 per cent of the total population, Black people account for 25 per cent of the US expatriatory forces in South Viet Nam and 22 per cent upward in terms of casualties.

The full of Black people in all of the land and towns. They fall victims to every colonial policy which turns them into "colonial" slaves even inside the US.

That is why they have been unrelentingly struggling against racial discrimination and for the freedom and equality with the whites. Among them there is an increasing realization that nothing can be expected from US Presidents and from court proceedings, so they must take to the streets for demonstrations, with arms in hand for self-defence, if need be.

Even before World II, though still at its beginning, their militant action dragged on sometimes for three or four years. After the war, it has never ceased mounting: from legal non-violence, it has developed into rebellions against the reactionary US authorities; from sporadic activities it has spread to a whole region, a whole State and even throughout the US. The climax of this decade-long turmoil was the explosion of the Black people's anger at the murder of one of their leaders, Martin Luther King, in April, 1968. The Black reactionaries: hundreds of thousands of Black people in 35 American cities confronted with arms the police, racists and eighty thousand soldiers, federal troops and policemen called in to repress them. This movement reached as far as US military and naval bases in foreign countries and generated a "hot

summer" in the US.

The Black people took an active part in the "march of the poor" at Washington from the Southern states for employment, better living standard and more schools, etc.

At present this movement is still going on in many localities in the States. Black students struck and picketed their colleges and demanded equal rights for their people and for themselves.

On April 3 and 4, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the assassination of Luther King's murder, they staged many demonstrations in Washington. Afro-Americans still live a wretched and humiliating life, in many ways worse than in the previous centuries. Tens of thousands of Black youths have been sent to Viet Nam to die a senseless death. They make up only 11 per cent of the total population, Black people account for 25 per cent of the US expatriatory forces in South Viet Nam and 22 per cent upward in terms of casualties.

THE Afro-Americans have always linked their fight against racial discrimination and for freedom and equality with the anti-Viet Nam war protest, on the ground that this war does them no good and only worsens their plight. They are aware that in resisting the American imperialists, the Vietnamese people also maintain their own cause. In the 1968 presidential elections they set up a third political party, the Peace and Freedom Party whose manifesto included the demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam. Radical Afro-Americans founded the "Black Panther" Party in order to push forward emancipation of US Blacks and opposition to the Viet Nam war. In early 1968, the "Anti-Viet Nam and Anti-Drift Black People National Union" was established and joined forces with other organizations to lead the Black people's anti-Viet Nam war drive. The "Black Power" conference held in 1967 called on Black youths to refuse service in Viet Nam. Black youths spontaneously hurled their draft cards into the streets and, in defiance, they resisted induction. Many Black GIs laid down their arms, declaring they would make war on an enemy within and not without the US. Cassius Clay, a Black heavy-weight world champion and stubborn draft and Viet Nam war resister, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a 10,000-dollar fine. In May 1968, a Black boy in Washou, Ton shouted in the face of Freeman, US Secretary for Agriculture: "Our country is not in heavy debt but in Congress." Such courageous acts are unmistakable indicators of the Afro-Americans' militant

solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

As an oppressed people fighting for their own liberation, the Vietnamese people always attach great importance to the Afro-Americans' movement for their fundamental rights. Premier Pham Van Dong said to Stockley Carmichael, a Black leader, when he visited the DRVN in 1968: "The Vietnamese people deeply feel the suffering of the Afro-Americans, our dear brothers and comrades-in-arm in the fight against the common enemy, US imperialism. We sincerely thank you for your staunch support to our struggle and are gratified to see it spread among the Black GIs."

Together with millions of Afro-Americans, the Vietnamese people demand that the US authorities at once stop cracking down on Black Americans and put an end to US aggression in Viet Nam.

The statement said that the Black people's anti-Viet Nam war drive. The "Black Power" conference held in 1967 called on Black youths to refuse service in Viet Nam. Black youths spontaneously hurled their draft cards into the streets and, in defiance, they resisted induction. Many Black GIs laid down their arms, declaring they would make war on an enemy within and not without the US. Cassius Clay, a Black heavy-weight world champion and stubborn draft and Viet Nam war resister, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a 10,000-dollar fine. In May 1968, a Black boy in Washou, Ton shouted in the face of Freeman, US Secretary for Agriculture: "Our country is not in heavy debt but in Congress." Such courageous acts are unmistakable indicators of the Afro-Americans' militant

DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests
Illegal Acts Against Its Vietnamese Embassy Officials and
VNA Correspondent

UNDER premeditated plans, the Vietnamese administration twice manhandled, searched and arrested on August 9, 1969 two diplomats and three staff members of the DRVN Embassy and the correspondent of Viet Nam News Agency in Vientiane while they were riding in a car bearing a diplomatic registration plate. The Vientiane administration deliberately engineered a "car accident" and claimed that it had found evidence of the DRVN administration's "Laotian government" in order to mislead public opinion, slander the DRVN and have a pretext to expel these six cadres and personnel of the DRVN.

It was a very brazen provocation following other systematic "ones by the Vietnamese administration against the DRVN. It constituted a very grave violation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations among nations. This serious incident put up by the Vientiane administration was aimed at

concealing stepped-up US intervention and aggression, sabotaging the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and undermining the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos.

The DRVN Foreign Ministry strongly condemns the above-said breaches of international law by the Vientiane administration. It demands that the latter stop all similar acts, set free at once the five officials and staff members of the DRVN Embassy together with the VNA correspondent in Vientiane, pay compensations for all the losses it had caused to the DRVN side and ensure normal activities to all officials and staff members of the DRVN Embassy in Vientiane.

If the Vientiane administration continues to challenge international law concerning diplomatic relations, it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Hanoi, August 11, 1969

TRI-CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES
NEVER TO BE TAKEN IN BY
US DECEPTION

THE Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples has just made public a statement on the recent provocative and divisive acts committed by the US against the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The statement said that on June 11 last, the Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples had released a statement denouncing the CIA for having falsified the documents of this organization to refuse service in Viet Nam. Black youths spontaneously hurled their draft cards into the streets and, in defiance, they resisted induction. Many Black GIs laid down their arms, declaring they would make war on an enemy within and not without the US. Cassius Clay, a Black heavy-weight world champion and stubborn draft and Viet Nam war resister, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a 10,000-dollar fine. In May 1968, a Black boy in Washou, Ton shouted in the face of Freeman, US Secretary for Agriculture: "Our country is not in heavy debt but in Congress." Such courageous acts are unmistakable indicators of the Afro-Americans' militant

The statement stressed that the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples entirely agreed to the above-mentioned declaration of the Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples and furthermore stated that the foreign documents

of the US imperialists contained the text of a statement dated April 11 said to be made by the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples. This fabrication presented the DRVN foreign policy in a very light and deceptive manner, suggesting the friendship and militant solidarity existing between the Vietnamese people and the friendly peoples of the world.

The statement affirmed: "By so doing, the American imperialists hope to divide the peoples of the world, to isolate the peoples of the world from the Vietnamese people's struggle, a mounting movement which has driven the American aggressors to their righteous struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress."

It sternly warned the US imperialists that their provocative and splitting the peoples of the world have realized that the American imperialists are their common enemy and the enemies of the world have clearly understood the just cause of the Vietnamese people and have been steadily

backing the latter.

"They will never be dupes of these tricks, which, on the contrary, will only strengthen their militant solidarity against the US aggression and for independence and peace."

The statement concluded: "The Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples is deeply grateful to the tri-continental peoples and peoples of the world for having shown a great sympathy and given a staunch support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the American aggressors, and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress."

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backing the latter.

SUCCESS AND FORCE...

(Continued from page 5)

to the front of the local armed forces and people. In plane-hunting, air defence, maintenance of communication lines, the various localities required substantial material and technical contributions from cooperatives, enterprises, state offices and people.

The excellence of the socialist system in the North is embodied in the new man, the socialist Vietnamese with ardent patriotism, genuine proletarian internationalism, a spirit of collective mastery, a high fighting spirit, a continuously improving cultural level, good health, a loyal, simple and sound way of life. Local youths, labour youth members, Party members who joined up set bright examples in the life-and-death struggle against the enemy, which are a source of pride for the socialist regime. Our militia and self-defence members are not only courageous but also clever in the handling of many kinds of modern weapons and equipment. Our worker and cooperative members are industrious, good organizers and show great ability and ingenuity in improving technique, increasing yield in production and in the service to the front.

Clearly enough, the socialist regime has made the most of its superiority to step up peoples' war in politics, organization, ideology, intelligence and human qualities. These are new capabilities. A great source of strength of people's war in the localities...

TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES

If the people's war in the localities developed a great force and scored brilliant successes, it was due primarily to the leadership of the local Party committees who strictly followed the correct policy of the Party Central Committee, upheld the thorough revolutionary spirit of the working class, brought into full play the cleverness of the Party members and the masses, did their best to grasp the Party's lines and policies, and fulfilled all the tasks assigned to their areas in the resistance against US aggression for national salvation. They took care to give overall leadership while, seeing with particular attention to the military tasks entrusted to their localities, attaching special importance to political education, ideological guidance, organizational work, thereby making the most of the great length of socialist building in the area and ably coordinate military affairs with other duties.

Leadership in the war does not imply only military leadership but also overall leadership, coordinating military affairs with economic affairs, the fighting with the military requirements of the local branches and services, closely coordinate the fighting with production, economic matters with national defence matters.

One must raise the military knowledge of Party members and

resources to meet the resistance needs, while fulfilling their production and combat duties on the spot, in accordance with the specific situation of their areas in different circumstances. That is why under every circumstance, in general the localities were able to keep up production, fight effectively and perform satisfactorily all the military and other tasks set by the central authorities. These accomplishments speak volumes of the high sense of political responsibility and at the same time the practical organizational ability and progress in many fields of the local Party committees.

Those Party committees, that had fulfilled their tasks in wartime, paid due attention to military leadership, leading both combat and production, and displayed great ability in leading production to the detriment of force fighting. This has become a new responsibility for the leadership of these committees.

Many local Party committees, especially those in the areas most hit by the enemy, discharged it with distinction and drawn many experienced cadres from the ranks of which they have summed up as follows:

— The provincial Party committee must strengthen its leadership over the local military service and promote the latter's role;

— To give the best help to the Party committee the local military service must be not only expert in military affairs but also conversant in economic affairs, grasp the main problems of socialist building in the area and ably coordinate military affairs with other duties;

— One must thoroughly explain the military requirements of the local branches and services, closely coordinate the fighting with production, economic matters with national defence matters;

— One must raise the military knowledge of Party members and

cadres; the work and way of life of all branches and services must be militarized;

— One must closely coordinate the activities of all branches and services under the overall leadership of the local Party committee.

In order to fulfil the task of leading and guiding the people's war in the localities, the Party committees attached the greatest importance to consolidating themselves in every aspect: political, ideological and organizational. In the provinces, the number of Party members has increased and their quality has been enhanced. In wartime, in many provinces, particularly in the Fourth Military Zone, there emerged many outstanding Party members, many Party cells that staunchly and ably led the people in combat and production, worthy of being the standard bearers, the steel fortresses, the efficient general staffs of the people's war in the localities. In the local Party committees, of our entire Party, in sum, local Party committees have made a noteworthy contribution to the great achievements of our entire Party.

The experiences of the people's war in general, on local military work in particular, in both zones of our country are extremely valuable ones. Their timely review will help Viet Nam's military science progress a step further and arm the people's war with new weapons. Their timely review will also contribute to strengthening the fighting capacity of our armed forces, their timely review will also contribute to the building of the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation to its final victory and also to make good preparations for the building of our armed forces and consolidation of our national defence in the future...

MILITARY OPERATIONS Significance...

(Continued from page 8)

near Mang Yang: 72 vehicles (6 armoured cars and 66 trucks) destroyed, 153 GIs casualties.

HUE: 20 enemy bases between Dong Pass and the 17th parallel (many in Hue City), "Evan" camp at Dong Lam, bases of US Airborne Division 1st, at Phu Son, southeast, and A-1 southwest of Hue, attacked. A US company struck off the charge near A Bia (Aug. 12). In total 300 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA: The PLAF hammered at the enemy in a major part of the provinces in the delta. In My Tho, 30 km southwest of Saigon, 40 targets were hit including the provincial capital and almost all the American aggressors to their righteous struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

It sternly warned the US imperialists that their provocative and splitting the peoples of the world have realized that the American imperialists are their common enemy and the enemies of the world have clearly understood the just cause of the Vietnamese people and have been steadily

backing the latter.

The following days: SAIGON FRONT: Aug. 13. GIs of First Cav. and puppet Rangers were engaged in heavy fighting in Loc Ninh sector.

Night of Aug. 13. PLAF won two big victories, one at km southwest of Tay Ninh: puppet Para Battalion 1 at Gop Nui wiped out; 300 enemy casualties, 2 helicopters destroyed, 2 cannons and 4 mortars destroyed; many firearms captured.

August 10, 1969: 3 companies of Hue: A US company and 2 platoons written off the masterroll, a company badly mangled; 200 GIs disabled. In A Bia region, in 40 days since the beginning of August, 31 enemy aircraft put out of action.

CAM RANH REGION: Night of Aug. 7, onset on 3 US positions, including an airfield (5 aircraft wrecked). Lo Dat stronghold (500 GI casualties, one million litres of fuel burned).

SAIGON CITY: August 7. puppet air force school in 5th district stricken; a toll of 300 Americans. The air force school, and heavy military damage.

MEKONG DELTA: From August 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 10 km west, and west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

regular, local and guerrilla — harmoniously and rapidly developed in strength, organization, armament, equipment, tactics, combat technique, command...

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tanks and armoured cars, were wrecked and over 300 choppers downed while one regiment of the puppet 5th Infantry Division had 30 vehicles including 27 tanks and armoured cars wrecked near So Tu Xa Cat, north of Saigon, etc.

Washington wants to appease us only for a short time — the growing opposition in the USA and the pressure from its aggressive policy against Viet Nam. The US psywar machine has raised a ballyhoo about an "all-out" unilateral withdrawal, which resulted in an increase of the total expeditionary force in the South. Then to make public opinion believe that the measures taken by the US are really effective to restore peace in Viet Nam, it has put forth the idea that a full withdrawal of US troops, which the delegates of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Paris have unequivocally refused.

The August 12 offensives constitute an eloquent proof that so-called "all-out" withdrawal is not sincerely given up its aggression. The South Vietnamese people will lay down their lives to defeat the American imperialists who are doomed to bitter failure.

Military Operations

THE military news released last week by *Giai Phong Press Agency* continued to give the lie to American press reports about a several-week "lull" since July. In Central Trung Bo and Saigon-Gia Dinh, for instance, the PLAF in July put out of action 7,400 and 4,700 enemy troops; downed, destroyed or damaged 52 and 67 aircraft; and wrecked 170 and 26 military trucks respectively.

Since August 11, a series of blows were dealt to the enemy, all over the territory of South Viet Nam from the 17th parallel to the Mekong delta, chiefly in Hue, Da Nang and Saigon.

August 10 night:

Fighting was raging on the Saigon front:

— a US camp at *Bau Co* (20 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh) overrun; 300 GI casualties, 3 cannons and mortars destroyed. US camp *La Via* (31 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh) stormed; 2 companies wiped out.

Night of August 11, and August 12:

SAIGON FRONT: Over 90 targets hit, chiefly in the sectors of Hon Quan, Loc Ninh, Phu Long and Tay Ninh.

Hon Quan sector (65 km north of Saigon): annihilation of 2 armoured companies and 3 motorized

columns near *Nga Tu Xa Cat* (50 vehicles, including 27 armoured cars, of puppet Armoured Regiment 15, wrecked), near the "technical centre" (20 tanks and armoured cars destroyed), near *An Lao* (20 vehicles, 9 90 mm cannons, 11 machine guns destroyed; 18 choppers downed; a puppet Ranger platoon wiped out; many firearms seized); southwest of *Hon Quan* (48 tanks and armoured cars wrecked, 150 GI casualties), north of *Chon Thanh* (71 vehicles including 52 armoured cars, destroyed; 150 GIs put out of action; 14 choppers downed).

Loc Ninh sector (22 km north of Hon Quan): heavy losses for US Armoured Regiment 11: a camp overrun in 20 minutes, 20 vehicles destroyed, 150 GIs killed or wounded and 2 motorized columns intercepted, 27 vehicles destroyed and 250 GI casualties at village No. 10, and 18 vehicles destroyed and 90 GIs put out of action at Village No. 3; US "special forces" camp stormed; 100 enemy casualties.

Phu Long sector, north-northeast of Saigon, two major US camps, many US "special forces" camps and military posts assaulted, a company and 3 platoons wiped out, 200 enemy soldiers put out of action.

— Other sectors on Saigon front: Second assault against *La Via* and bombardment

of "special forces" camp at *Ca Tum*, 2 enemy companies decimated. Pounding of the CP of *Hau Nghia* military sector, 35 km west, northwest of Saigon, and US bases at *Bau Triang* (64 km northwest of Saigon), *Lai Khe* (52 km north of Saigon) and *Phu Lai* (22 km north of Saigon), *Bien Hoa* airbase and a post near *Trang Bon* (a puppet company put out of action).

DA NANG AND CENTRAL TRUNG BO: PLAF operations against 125 enemy bases and positions including those at *Da Nang* and 8 provincial capitals (*Hoi An*, *Tam Ky*, *Quang Ngai*, *Qui Nhon*, *Kon Tum*, *Hau Bon*, *Nha Trang*, and *Ban Me Thuot*), naval bases at *Son Tra* (*Da Nang*) and *Cam Ranh*, many airfields, such as *Nuoc Man*, *Chu Lai*, *Pleiku*, armoured compounds at *Tuan Duong*, near *Da Nang* (250 GIs, 2 armoured companies of *Armored Division* and 26 vehicles wiped out). Heavy enemy losses at the CP of Regiment 5, US Marine Division 1 at *An Hoa*, many fortified positions stormed.

South of *Qui Nhon*, a big fuel depot hit; 3 million litres of petrol set alight.

On Road No. 19, linking *Pleiku* to the sea, 2 US escorted convoy intercepted



A PLAF signal group

(Continued page 7)

Significance of Widespread PLAF Attacks since August 12

- Complete Initiative in the Patriots' Hands.
- PLAF's Inexhaustible Strength.
- US "Maximum Military Pressure with Minimum Losses" Strategy, an Unrealistic Doctrine.
- Washington's "Lull" Bluff Called.

WHILE Washington was deceiving itself and making believe that the Vietnamese people's patriotic resistance was dying out, furious PLAF onslaughts burst out like a thunderclap throughout South Viet Nam on the night of August 11. A first partial bilan of these synchronized offensives on a vast battlefield one thousand kilometres long and hundreds of kilometres deep shows that enemy losses were heavy since the start:

— In northernmost South Viet Nam, in *Quang Tri* and *Thua Thien* provinces (where lies Hue, ex-capital of the last dynasty of Vietnamese emperors) the patriots struck a score of enemy bases and positions and several scores "pacification" groups. These attacks took place in mountainous country or in Hue, exacting 500 enemy casualties. The US Third Marine Division and 1st Para Division like the puppet 34th Infantry Regiment suffered very heavy casualties.

In the provinces between *Da Nang* and *Ban Me Thuot*,

Phan Thiet, the PLAF assaulted 125 targets both on the Western High Plateaux and on the narrow coastal fringe 900 kilometres long. The enemy came under attack at *Da Nang* and at least at eight other provincial capitals (including *Quang Ngai*, *Qui Nhon*, *Nha Trang* and *Ban Me Thuot*), as well as in other important bases like *Chu Lai*, *Cam Ranh*, and on strategic roads where 72 vehicles were destroyed near *Mang Yang*.

— On the Saigon front powerful onslaughts were made against thirty or so US puppet positions, especially in the northwest, north and northeast of Saigon, in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Binh Long (Hon Quan and Loc Ninh), the US "First Cav." and Eleventh Armoured Regiment, and the puppet Eighth Division too, particularly s-v-e punishment.

— In the Mekong delta at last, 40 enemy positions were hit in *My Tho* province, 50 kilometres southwest of Saigon: 800 US puppet casualties were reported in the

first hours of August 12 there. The night after, near *Tra Vinh* provincial town, patriotic officers in the puppet army helped by PLAF men overrun a US artillery position and turned its guns on the enemy surrounding posts.

THIS new wave of PLAF offensives and the extension of the theatre of operations bear proof that the South Vietnamese patriots hold the initiative firm in their hands, maintain their position of strength and keep up their successful impetus. They also give evidence that the PLAF are far from being out of breath and are still capable of attacking relentlessly their adversary no matter what resistance the latter may offer. All this is due to the fact that all the three categories of PLAF troops —

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PLAF offensives on the night of August 11 and following days

Black points show main enemy bases or positions hit.